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that during absence any Ambassador from either of these powers at Constantinople, the great and powerful Czar could send an Ambassador, who by means of his exalted rank, and the naval and military force which would, apparently, at least, be placed subject to his orders, impose upon the Sultan, and upon the Porte, to it accede, abjectly, to the demands "with which he would be charged?" These questions asked here, among those who are generally well informed on such matters, but no one is able to answer them in a plausible manner.

By some persons it is believed that the questions of religion are put forward, ostensibly by Russia, while also she has others of more secular and worldly nature, in which she is much more interested. I will said that the Emperor of Russia has been the great benefactor of the Moslems for the acquisition of Batoum on the Black Sea, either by purchase or by liberty, and that he has also demanded that the Montenegrins should also be placed upon the same footing of semi-independence as the Servians, Wallachians and Moldavians, and the Viceroy of Egypt, with an addition of territory. Neither of these points, however, are yet clearly ascertained. Then it was related that henceforward the Porte would regard and treat Russia as her best friend, and be prepared not only to be protected by her, but to fight for Russia in case of need—thus forming together a powerful and invincible defensive force against Western Europe. The rival forces of Russia would be permitted to pass out of their ancient prison—the Black Sea (through the Bosphorus into the great French lake, the Mediterranean)—and return at pleasure, and this, with the protectorate of all Christians in the Empire, subjects of the Sultan, which is comprised in the present actual and well-known demands of Menchikoff, though not so worded, would elevate Russian influence at Constantinople, higher than it has ever been before. At the same time, the Russian army during the last war with Turkey.

This protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Sultan in his own Empire, is not a new pretension on the part of a foreign power. Many years ago, France, in one of the earlier treaties with the Porte, gave a guarantee which it contained, such a construction as to bear this interpretation: she might interfere in favor of Catholic Institutions, meaning thereby Convents, Monasteries and Churches in Turkey. By right of this treaty, she has always, with less, but not without success, protected Catholic priests, monks, and those of the hierarchy of a religious character, (Priests, &c.) but also the Priests of the Catholic faith, subjects of the Sultan, who have been converted to Rome. Recently, the French Embassy interfered in behalf of an Armenian Catholic Bishop, who having renounced himself unpopular with his own people, no longer received their respect, and had been required by the Porte to confine himself to his own ecclesiastical duties. The French Ambassador endeavored to protect all the other Christian sects in Turkey who are not Catholic. But the more singular part of the matter is, that they would rather not have her protection. The sects are numerous, and if the Porte acceded to the wholesale bargain which the Emperor desired to impose upon it, he would hereafter compel them to be protected by him as a right secured to him by Turkey. Even the Greek Patriarch has, generally, protested against the "fatal gift" of Russia's protection.

What effect this diplomatic warfare may have upon the fate of Turkey, will now soon be known. It is believed that the affair will end, *in all sides, to England, and nothing but diplomacy.* Russia, like England and France, and indeed, all European Governments, is desirous of extending her moral influence in the East. She has, doubtless, beheld with eyes of jealousy and anger, the growth of the influence of England, and the diplomatic victory gained by Catholic France in the theatre of the Holy Places, to the detriment of the name and character of the great Czar. She has, therefore, determined that she will gain, not ground, and, and, and her religious feelings are at all interested in the matter, to throw the cover of his protection over these Christians of the East, who are of his own faith. The Greek Church in Turkey is excessively corrupt; the Greeks are (like all non-Muslims in the East) much more ill-treated by their own religious chiefs than by the local authorities, and the condition of all non-Muslims in the interior of the Ottoman Empire is deplorable and degraded to a degree, which must excite the sympathy of all who are acquainted with it. The plan of the Emperor, not being limited strictly to the Greeks, gives to him the appearance of a desire, to create for himself

LONDON, Monday, June 9, 1853.

M^r. Martin Van Buren has now gone to witness the Oxford Installation, where Mr. Ingersoll is to be made D. C. L., an honor which even monarchs have accepted; and I suppose if M^r. Van Buren is asked to do so, he will be known in time to have been offered to him, as presented by its acceptance.

The second soirée at our Ambassador's was most brilliant file, and a gathering of all nations in unmeasurable harmony. Miss Willecocks does the honors with much grace, and is greatly admired here. The world gives out that she and M^r. Peabody are to form an alliance, but time will show, and I shall be very glad if any circumstance shall retain us very agreeable acquaintances in our society as Miss Willecocks.

The unparalleled enthusiasm with which Disraeli was received at Oxford has been everywhere by surprise heard quite the hero of the day. Mrs. D'Uzys, as they call her, showed an admirable instance of fortitude lately. Her husband wished to be conveyed in the carriage to the House of Commons, where he was prepared to make one of his greatest speeches. After he alighted he had walked some yards when he heard a frightful scream. Mrs. Disraeli had inadvertently left her hands touching the hinge of the door, and the strain snapping it together had crushed off a joint of M^r. Disraeli's finger. She had the good sense to pretend nothing was the matter, so her husband went away in peace, and undisturbedly delivered his oration, which he could not have done had he known she was carried fainting to a doctor's, as was most severely injured, though her enthusiasm for her husband's fame enabled her to conceal her agonies.

—A well-directed course.

the heart of Richard Cordell's plan to bury himself. Marchetti's statue of the artist, which he has erected in London, is the centerpiece of the World's Fair of '53. Nobody except the promoters of the scheme can see the appropriateness of Cordell's plan, personifying an exhibition of the World's Industry. Talking of Exhibitions, an 'Exhibitor' writes a savage letter to *The Times*, comparing the exhibition to the 'exhibition of the human race'. The Editor of *Ellemerie* and his fellow commentators to come have in disgust.

A good story is going respecting Lord Campbell and an Irish neighbor of his called Sarah-Lisa O'Connor. The Ecclesiastical Commission has placed in the House of Lords that his estates in Galway were worthless in consequence of the Income Tax, whereupon Sarah-Lisa, with the air of a man doing another's favor, offers Campbell 2,000 free of Income Tax for the worthless estates. His Lordship writes a very curt letter of refusal, which Sarah-Lisa publishes.

A squadron of 300 guns is lying at Spit Head.

The camp of exercise at Chobham opens on June 14th. Ten tons of baggage are allowed to each cavalry regiment and fifteen to infantry. The men are to live in tents, the horses are being built for the horses, and a pavilion for the queen.

A boiler explosion killed two men at an engine factory in Stockport.

The Bank of Australasia, having its chief office in London, has raised its 15 per cent. dividend to 16.

Charles Keen has brought out Byron's Sardapapals at the Princess's Theatre with Layard's Nineveh illustrations, making quite a unique entertainment.

The news brought by the mail steamer Tavist, from La Plata, caused a fall of 1 per cent. in Buenos Ayrean Bonds.

There is a very interesting advertisement which appears in *The London Times*: "The American Minister acknowledges the receipt

ties relate to grantees of literary property, real estates, titles, foundations, public baths and wash-houses, modifications of the penalty of compulsory labor (*travail forcé*), and the treasury account of 1891. The Emperor's name presides over the proceedings, and the Emperor, who has actually revived the old spirit of parliamentary sentiment during the past session, promises to call the opening of the next. Meanwhile the Emperor, who is not unused or averse to holding the reins of Government alone, will surprise no one if (just to keep his hands in) he issues on his own private responsibility (which is no less marvelously elastic than his private purse) sundry decrees that, according to the code of instruction of a semi-official journal, do not require the assent and signature of the Senate and Legislative body. The Emperor's concessions to branch ministries and to the Senate, and his accessions to branch ministries to come under this category. Of course none can foretell how far the Emperor may extend his prerogative of putting in practice the "principle of authority," so valiantly denied of late by President Troplong and the Imperialist press.

The Eastern question continues to be the all-absorbing political topic. Yesterday, the first eleven columns of the *Constitutionnel* were exclusively devoted to it, and this fact is a true index of the share it holds in the journals and the public mind. It really looks as if a new decisive act of some kind were about to be done, and that the Emperor would be called upon to do it. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* for two months past, *The Bulletin de Paris* (a semi-official organ of Government), reports, without denial, a rumor that Russian forces have advanced upon the frontiers of Moldavia and Wallachia, with ulterior designs upon the Turkish Empire. The Parisian press accords but little credit to a telegram

Therefore, I, for myself bound to dissolve the Chamber, and give an opportunity to the electors of expressing their feelings on the subject. Now with gratification I see in your safe return, and the presence of the Legislature, the opportunity of expressing my sentiments, and of giving my testimony to the friendly and generous feelings to open your Assembly myself. I am glad I can do this with satisfaction. The development and welfare of the country are increasing. These are the favorable auspices under which the Legislature only can do good. I have been invited to the Legislature, and I wish I advertised in the budget. I am sorry to say, it is not yet removed. I have tried to arrange it, as well by inviting explanations from these parties who have originated the question. I express my inability to do so. The Government are convinced that the majority of the difficulties can only be disposed of by a law. The sixth clause of the Charter assures equal rights to the religious associations, but it imposes also duties on the Government, which cannot be fulfilled without a law. The law is the only way to settle the question about the law. It is my duty to do so with greater confidence as I assure that the spirit of moderation and quiet investigation so natural to our country will provide that our dissent, and that it will be for the people's desire, as it is mine, desired to maintain the principle of religious freedom, and to avoid all discord and schism between the sons of the same country. In that way it will be possible to arrange, so that the Government can give equal protection to all the religious associations, by which they can obtain security, and a substantial liberty may be secured, and a stable and impartial law will be the result. In this session, on the subject of the law for your deliberation that requires speedy decision. I now declare the Assembly to be closed, and I conclude with wishing that Heaven's will may be accomplished, and govern us, so that our country may prosper and flourish.

It is certain that the Eastern question presents a more cheering aspect than before, and that the European powers are more disposed to meet it with a friendly disposition, than there exists some cause for such a change there is little doubt, whether that cause is to be found in the attitude assumed by the two great Western Powers of Europe, or to the good sense of the Emperor Nicholas himself. It is certain that France has a more willing attitude to do anything to disturb the peace of Europe, and of the anxiety that the difference between him and the Porte shall be settled without an appeal to arms. The Emperor appears to be more anxious to have the Eastern question settled in peace, and is personal to him and the Sultan, and that at the same time, that he himself would be the last to violate the laws of nations. It is even said that the delay already granted of eight days has been extended to fifteen, in order that the Sultan should be able to return to the scene of the occupation in the Danubian provinces would not necessarily be followed by war. Under such circumstances as the present, there is no doubt that the slightest rumor, of an adverse or a favorable nature, is likely enough to stir up exaggerated reports of all proportion, but the signs now manifest in which those of a pacific tendency have been received shows at all events the tendency in the public mind. The language of M. de Kisselef, the Russian representative at Paris, is also described as being decidedly pacific, and perhaps more so than that of any other statesman of the present time. It is announced the frequent practice to send to and fro of Russian cabinet messengers, and of attaches of Embassy. Assurances of a similarly pacific nature are said to have been addressed to the English government on behalf of the Emperor of Russia. As several officers from the British Embassy have been seen in Constantinople, and Russian officers in the Turkish army, are

character ancient, not possessed by England and France, especially the former; she creates in them a spirit of emulation—either to surpass it in themselves, or to prevent him entirely from acquiring it. This is the point at which matters stand at the present date, to wit: to prevent Prince Menchikov from compelling the Porte to grant to the Emperor of Russia a protectorate over the Greek subjects of the Sultan, which would give to Russia an influence (moral, of course,) not enjoyed at the present moment by France and England, and which, in their view of the case, at least might be detrimental to their interests.

The first object of all our policy to induce the Porte to relinquish all its non-Muslim subjects of the Sultan, to place them in all civil rights equal with their kiberlo members, to secure to them entire freedom of religion, and freedom from the thraldom of their own religious chiefs—which is far more detrimental to their advancement, and the promotion of their character, than the misrule of the Turks—the whole affair will prove advantageous not only to the population most concerned, but to the Turkish Empire.

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GREECE.

The Observer of Athens, of May 27, says officially that the statements relative to Mr. Mar's demands in the Greek Government are incorrect, but it neglects to tell us what is the truth.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 14, 1836.

For Baltic: — At the date of the departure of the *Nicasar* on board.

COTTON.—At the date of the departure of the *Nicasar* on board.

Installation of Lord Derby at Oxford.
There have been great doings at Oxford on occasion of the installation of Lord Derby to the office of Chancellor of the University. We extract a few paragraphs from the correspondence of *The Times* in reference to the affair:

"We think that what of all to-day's doings excites the same amount of enthusiasm as has been evinced in favor of Mr. Disraeli ever since his appearance on Tuesday. Sir Edward Le Lytton was well cheered, also Professor Aytoun, and also Mr. Macmillan. The latter, however, is doing nothing together *per se*. Indeed, thousands regarded him as the 'flair' of the solemnity. There was curiously shown at Christ Church yesterday evening when a college dinner was given to Lord Derby, Bishop of Exeter, and Mr. Disraeli was among the visitors. The undergraduate had no share in the feast; but they assembled in the 'Tom Quadrange' to greet 'Dixie' (as they called him) on his arrival. The students, however, expressed much of the most spontaneous sort of enthusiasm that he expressed himself deeply moved at the unexpected honors thus lavished upon him. Some ascribe this violence of feeling to admiration for his services to some of the paths of public life, but some think it is due to the fact that the honorary doctor is deemed an object of more interest than the august Chancellor, but, however opinions may differ as to causes, or degree of propriety, all are agreed that Mr. Disraeli is the 'man of the hour' in England. He has been the guest of Mr. Gladstone, Bishop of Ohio, and of Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Dunelm, in Scotland."

PROFESSOR HARRIS is lecturing in London on the secret trade in slaves from the West Indies to America.

the Czar demanded, by a special courier to Constantinople, the acceptance of Prince Menchikov's propositions within a delay of eight days. But the article in which *The Times*, deserting the Russian cause, denounces the ambitious projects of the Emperor Nicholas, also quotes the *Pays* as the organ of the demoralization of the Russian army, and the *Standard* as the mouthpiece of the English Government in opposing those projects, it exposed this morning into the *Moniteur*, with significant prominence. Emile de Girardin, in *La Presse*, charges an article in the *Assemblée Nationale*, one of "the Russian journals of Paris," with treasonably encouraging the encroachments of Nicholas upon Turkey. In London, the *Standard* and the *Times* have also taken up the cry, with cheering him on in his march toward Constantinople, which he must seize in violation of all treaties, and then come and camp at Paris. "It is not an article," exclaims its accuser, "it is a treason. It is an appeal to arms. It invokes a third invasion. It is the voice of the intelligent core of the European press, and the very organ of the Russian nation, the voice of the unquestionable hostile preparation on the part of both the Porte and its aggressive energy, it is still improbable that Russia will fall to escape from the necessity of a general war with its inevitable revolutionary consequences."

Rumors of war and hostile preparations are the order of the day. The Czar has ordered the evacuation of

AUSTRIA.

Baron Mayerhoff, the Russian Minister at Vienna, has returned after a prolonged absence, and was believed to have brought special assurances from his Government. They say the Baron speaks of the completion of the Russian provinces as a matter of course. The papers also on the authority of the Russian Legation, that the Russian Government is willing to accept the mediation of Austria. It is said that Count Lichnowsky will be sent to St. Petersburg on a special mission, to arrange the matter.

RUSSIA.

Direct advices from Russia scarcely refer to the important political matters now being passed. Almost the whole of the press even it that it has been thought expedient to have an especial notice forbidding Jewish women to be admitted to the baths. Another allusion is made to the discredited Jerusalem Committee, and St. Petersburg, and expected the construction of a railroad over the same route would speedily be ordered. Letters report the Count Nesselrode, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is less in favour than he was owing to the compromise on the Turkish question. They were words mentioning the solution of the *Peche Libani* case, that the Czar's intention is to unite Turkey and Greece into one kingdom, and send the Grand Duke Constantine on its throne!

TURKEY.

travelling company, taking the steamer *Albatross* to Constantinople, and placing the citadel of the Bosphorus in a state of defence. M. Petit has been sent to the ports of the Danube. Admiral Salskov is engaged in re-organizing the fleet; he has not, however, as yet been appointed to any command. The *Albatross* has been ordered to Constantinople on a special mission previous to her embarkation; he had a long interview with the English Consul General. The Russian fleet at Sebastopol, composed of 33 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 8 corvettes, 10 gunboats, 10 torpedo boats, 10 minesweepers and 100000 tons of coal and supplies, but the fleet was deficient in steamers.

The latest letters from Constantinople of May 20th, report an entire stagnation of the export trade owing to the Russian blockade. This stagnation is to be no exception in the commercial world, the chief anxiety being for news from Europe.

Correspondence of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 22, 1878.

The *Gazette* of Odessa, (South Russia), some time since, published an article stating that Mohammed II, captured Constantinople on the 29th of May, 1453, and that a holy tradition, universally believed by all good orthodox Greeks, gives them the assurance that it will soon more return to its proper owners, just 400 years after that of the capture, an article which has been translated into the Turkish newspapers which have been made in Odessa, at Sebastopol (the great naval arsenal of the Black Sea), and along the borders of Bessarabia, most, naturally, have greatly excited the subjects of the Cz-

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Oxford history, being in the true English style of turn and venison, did plenty thereof. Worcester College is a modern building, and the most interesting of the other establishments, which is striking in almost the other circumstances, and which brings out the modern visitors to such strange relief, but, nevertheless, the massive pile, and the poodly assemblage of academic costumes produced a spectacle, which made us wish that the English Ambassador, the Persian Ambassador, who were the huge conventional figures in the morning, and whose appearance in the hall had excited some attention in the morning, contributed something toward the effect which was produced. The two opposite extremes of the N. P. and S. Princess were such a contrast in figures in all the assemblies of London.

"It was thought that Lord Derby might possibly make a speech pregnant with political allusion, but all expectation of this sort was doomed to disappointment. His speech, though it was not so perfect as a preferable sermon, the elegance and fluency of which highly gratified all who heard it, but it rather pleased by its form than excited by its matter. His Lordship professed himself a neutral, but even the two opposites could make a speech which was admitted to be a specimen of reform was not to be sighed, he eventually regarded the Commission with no high favour, and hoped that nothing would be done to alter the essential Constitution and religion as principles of the University. The advantage of the cause was not to be denied, but the want of tact, and the felicity with which he summed up the series of Greek and Latin authors, giving to each then his proper characteristic in one or two well chosen words, was just the sort of thing which the 'Dons' could perfectly appreciate. The substance of the recommendation that a distinct Theological A. School should be established in the University; and this recommendation gained additional weight from the fact that the speaker was a Theologos of London, and the course of a speech in which he declared that he took far more honor in the Clergy.

"These speeches were the only important ones of the occasion, unless we except that of the Duke of Cambridge, who returned thanks on behalf of the University, and gracefully received the congratulations of the house he had received. In the morning to the love and attachment with which the Queen and her family were regarded by the University. Perhaps, too, it would be wrong to pass over the address of Mr. Rogers, who was warmly received by the foreign Ambassadors, and who evidently pleased his hearers by a hearty good will evinced in his discourse, which was a dramatic point of view from which he sketched the excellences of Oxford and had almost all the charm of novelty. It is almost to be regretted that the Greek Ambassador, who stood up next, did not give an address in his own language, but he did not do so. He addressed him in English,

to the fugitive war in Canada. The Earl of Southbury having declined to preside on the occasion, a sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Several subscriptions were then announced, and after three days' delay the meeting of the friends of England against Russia took place at the Theatre Royal.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in a letter to the Directors of the London Hospital, has expressed an earnest devotion to the cause of homophobia.

FRANCE.

Homo-phobias are extremely dull, and the excitement regarding Eastern affairs is rapidly subsiding. A certain degree of activity is observable at all the naval ports of France, but the apprehension of an additional conscription has died away. The Emperor's visit to England is interesting as showing how France in the East is favourably interpreted, and has given a better feeling to public condonance. M. Kossloff, the Russian Minister of Jeddah, who is present here in Paris, had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it is reported that he has been told that Russia would occupy the Damblan Principality, but would not extend the occupation beyond their frontiers. This opinion prevails generally both in England and France, and is probably pretty near the truth.

There were drunken brawlers in the streets, and we have seen them where they seem to have grown out of the arrest of half a dozen drunken brawlers.

M. Sallandrone de Lamourin is to visit the Exhibition at Dublin as special Imperial Commissioner. In report on the various parts of the market, he will be accompanied by his wife, immediately on his return he will proceed in the French steamship La Reine Hortense, to New-York, with a similar object, but his functions will not clash with those of M. Barthès. The death of the sainted Societal Unionist, M. Deshayes, is still fresh in our minds in America.

The Monitor announces that Rear Admirals La Plante and Romain des Fossez, are appointed Vice Admirals, and four Captains are made Rear Admirals. Orders had been issued for all seamen on leave of absence to return aboard ship, but Rear Admiral Deshayes would have command of the French fleet at Danzig.

Dombinski has addressed a letter to the *Journal des Debats*, in which he states that he has not offered his services to the Emperor, but if a command were offered to him he would not refuse.

The accounts of the Bank of France for the past month, exhibit a continued accumulation of bullion, the increase amounting to \$40,000,000 sterling, making the total capital of the bank \$1,600,000,000 sterling. It is said that the circulating paper of the bank amounts to \$1,000,000,000 sterling. These circumstances, however, are of little avail so long as the various markets go on melting and interrupted liquidity. On the other hand, there is

Plume, that military contingent should be immediately sent in readiness for the first appeal to arms which may be provoked by the movements of the Austrians and troops on the frontiers of the Swiss Confederation, and the troops of the French Republic of the Rhine, who in the Belgian Campaign have been increasing the effective force of the army, must be added to the "signs of the times." But actual conflict is still confined to those miserable fastnesses in Alsace, where the vain resistance of the King's army to French army supplies the *Momiteur* with beautiful bulletins.

Within France proper, the army is playing without direction the part of a named Police by its constant activity at the camps of Satory and Heland. The official reception of the Minister of War at the camp of Heland last Sunday must have plentifully increased the store of official satisfaction with which Leroy, the exasperated body-guardmaster of Charles X., fled himself at the head of the French army, and his assumed name of Leroy de Saint-Arnaud, flattered with the triple dignity of Senator, Marshal and Minister of War, has been able to sustain. The last scene of the Maréchal's arrival on that occasion, an extraordinary spectacle (imposing in more than one sense), was exhibited by the troops, army and government order before an altar at which the services of the second Sunday of God's Festival, (*Fête Dieu*) were celebrated with due pomp. The glowing accounts of this scene, in the official journals, remind one, if not indeed of the days of Cromwell and his Roundheads, at least of those of the Emperor Napoleon and his Marshals of the Louvre and his crusaders. Throughout the ceremony, as my affairs have compelled with the "invitations" of its commanders, and devoutly observed the holy day at Bellfort, the garrison showed their zeal by erecting a temporary monument, which was curiously constructed with "carnal weapons" the altar resting on exons, was surrounded by a fence-work of rifles and sabres. Lance formed an immense *pin*, in the center of which stood the cross of a cruciformly composed set of flags of the colors of the Republic, and the colors of the Empire. (I am not responsible for the antithesis.) On the right and on the left were ranged two admirable trophies, one of arms of antiquity and of the *republicain* the other of modern arms of Western and Eastern Europe. The whole structure was surmounted by a *croix* Lorraine, so lofty that the steel that of which it was composed could scarcely be detected. Below, an imperishable wall spread wings, grasped in its claws the cross

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fulfillment of the prophecy or tradition. The 29th of May is rapidly approaching, and events of no ordinary kind seem to be "cast their shadows before," and lead, if not to the development of the occurrence so much hoped for by the Greeks (as only by religion, but despite of any such Greek nationality), at least to the supposition, that the long cherished project of Russia is about to be undertaken.

After several delays, sometimes asked for by the Porte, at others offered spontaneously by the Ambassador of Russia, the final result is the rupture of all diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey. This took place yesterday, the 15th instant, by means of an official note which he addressed to the present Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rechid Pasha, whose reputation is, no doubt, well known in America.

The impression seems general here that, in this affair between Russia and Turkey, some one or more of the great Powers of Europe, and especially France, have been in the background. Prince Mouchkoff, who is at Petersburg for this place, the Russian Government gave assurances that his mission was a peaceable and friendly one, and that it, by no means, had for an object any measures which would endanger the "integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire." This assurance was received by the British Ministry with confidence, as you will have perceived from the speech of Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords. It is said that the Duke of Stratford de Redcliffe, the British Ambassador at this place, in connection with instructions of an analogous nature; and yet, on his arrival, he made a speech to the Sultan, (during his audience with him) a copy of which you have received, where he openly and frankly stated "that he came back to this post, under circumstances of no ordinary importance to the Turkish Empire." Here seems to be a contradiction. Hence questions like these: "Can the British Ministry be deceived?" "Can the Sultan be deceived on the subject of Turkey?" Can they be so acting in concert, without regard for the views of Turkey or of France? Can they have both become impressed with the idea that the Turkish Empire can never be regenerated under the Turks, nor even have peace and repose a portion of it, having become so weakly that they had better do it in a quiet manner, as known to France or to the other powers of Europe? Or has the British Government been deceived by the Russian? Have those assurances been false, made

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